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Notes on a Collection of Birds From Northeastern Colombia

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CURATOR, DIVISION OF BIRDS

The distribution of Colombian birds is now known in considerable detail but there is a continuing need for critical studies of collections from regions that have yet received little or no attention. Relatively few specific records of birds have been published for that portion of the eastern lowlands between the Arauca River and the Department of Meta. As the avifaunas of adjacent parts of northwestern Venezuela and of the southeastern lowlands of Colombia have been well documented and are known to be somewhat dissimilar, it has become increasingly desirable to determine the affinities of the intervening populations.

In 1959, Mr. Kjell von Sneidern, an experienced Colombian collector, was commissioned by Chicago Natural History Museum to make a representative collection of birds in the lowlands of Arauca and adjacent parts of Boyacá. Field work was conducted from March 6 to May 29 inclusive and resulted in a total of 1279 bird skins representing 279 forms, of which 111 are listed below as especially noteworthy. Most of the specimens are from the Río Arauca and several of its southern tributaries, but an appreciable number represent localities in northern Boyacá. Except for La Primavera (altitude 7000 feet), Boyacá, all of the localities are in the lowlands. Additions to the Colombian fauna are indicated by an asterisk that precedes the name. All measurements are in millimeters.

For the loan of comparative material I am indebted to authorities of the American Museum of Natural History and the United States National Museum. I wish to express my appreciation also for the assistance given me by Joyce Jais, graduate student, University of Chicago, in making preliminary identifications of the non-passerine groups.

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Tinamus tao larensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, ♀. Boyacá: Fátima, ♀.

Authentic Colombian records of *larensis* have been limited to "Bogota" collections and the base of the Macarena Mountains. A specimen from San Antonio (Valle), on the eastern slope of the western Andes, probably belongs to this form.

***Crypturellus noctivagus cursitans** Wetmore and Phelps

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀, March 10, 1959.

This specimen agrees very well with the description of *cursitans* and represents a southward extension of range from the vicinity of Burgua, southwestern Táchira, Venezuela.

Bubulcus ibis ibis (Linnaeus)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀.

***Zebrilus undulatus** (Gmelin)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, March 28, 1959.

This specimen represents a significant extension of range from the Orinoco region of Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, and Amazonian Brazil.

Guara alba (Linnaeus)

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♂, March 23.

Evidently rare and local in distribution. De Schauensee lists several sight records (Atlántico and lower Magdalena River) but five birds collected by Carriker at the mouth of Río Sinú in February, 1916, apparently are the only specimens of record.

Harpagus bidentatus bidentatus (Latham)

Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♀; Fátima, ♂.

Previous Colombian records have been limited to Meta, Vaupés, and Caquetá. A related form (*fasciatus*) occurs in the Tropical Zone west of the eastern Andes.

Accipiter bicolor bicolor (Vieillot)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀.

Records from eastern Colombia have been limited to the Meta and Caquetá regions.

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Micrastur semitorquatus semitorquatus (Vieillot)

Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♂.

Also known from Atlántico and the Santa Marta region.

Falco ruficularis ruficularis Daudin

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀.

Of general distribution in Venezuela, but Colombian records, east of the Andes, have been limited to Meta, Vaupés, and Caquetá.

Crax daubentoni Gray

Arauca: Río Bojabá, 2 ♀.

Hitherto reported only from Isla Charo (Río Arauca) and the Catatumbo lowlands.

Penelope purpurescens aequatorialis Salvadori and Festa

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂; Río Bojabá, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♀. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♂.

According to both de Schauensee (1949, p. 416) and Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 137) this form occurs (in Colombia) only on the Pacific slope, being replaced by *brunnescens* in the interior and eastward to the Maracaibo region of northwestern Venezuela. Of the present series, one female from Río Bojabá approaches *brunnescens* in color of the pileum and upper back but otherwise the birds listed agree perfectly with *aequatorialis*, which in recent years has been found to occupy much of Venezuela north of the Orinoco. As suggested elsewhere (Blake, 1955, p. 17), *brunnescens* may, in fact, be restricted to the Santa Marta region and extreme northwestern Venezuela.

***Ortalis ruficauda ruficauda** (Jardine)

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♂; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 4 ♀.

The nominate race, new for Colombia, occurs extensively in Venezuela and is known from both Táchira and Apure. The specimens listed above approach *baliolus* in color of the posterior under parts and may represent an intermediate population.

Porzana albicollis typhoea Peters

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀.

Evidently rare in Colombia and of very local occurrence. Known also from Magdalena (Riofrio) and Meta (Acacias and Los Micos, San Juan de Arama).

Jacana jacana melanopygia (Selater)

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♀, ♂.

A very distinct race hitherto known only from the Cauca Valley and the Maracaibo region of northwestern Venezuela. Its presence in Arauca, where it is virtually circumscribed by *intermedia*, is further evidence of the disrupted distribution mentioned by Hellmayr and Conover (1948, p. 7, footnote).

Capella gallinago paraguaiae (Vieillot)

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♀, March 31.

Colombian records are limited to the eastern lowlands, January–April inclusive.

Calidris minutilla (Vieillot)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, ♀, April 8.

Micropalama himantopus (Bonaparte)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, March 29.

A transient species occasionally reported on the coast (Choco, Magdalena) in September.

Columba cayennensis pallidicrissa Chubb

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 3 ♀.

***Columba subvinacea zuliae** Cory

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂; Río Arauca, 2 ♂.

These specimens represent a southward extension of range from Táchira and Barinas, northwestern Venezuela. A related race (*ogilvie-granti*) of southeastern Colombia has been found north to the Cerro Macarena region of Meta (Blake, MS.) but there is no evidence of intergradation.

Ara severa castaneifrons Lafresnaye

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, ♀; Río Bojabá, 2 ♂.

The nominate race, distinguished by its small size, occurs extensively in western Venezuela and has been reported near the Colom-

bian border in Táchira, southwestern Barinas, and extreme western Apure. Nevertheless, the Arauca series listed above (wing, 240–246) clearly represents the large bird of Andean countries south to Bolivia. Although the size differential between these races usually is clear-cut (*severa*, wing average ± 230 ; *castaneifrons*, wing average ± 244), two specimens of the former from Para and Zulia have measurements of 247 and 243 respectively, and two of three birds (*castaneifrons*) from the Macarena Mountains, eastern Colombia, measure 233. If these exceptions are disregarded, 29 specimens in Chicago Natural History Museum measure as follows: 11 *severa*, 215–236 (average 228); 18 *castaneifrons*, 240–260 (average 246).

***Piaya cayana circe** Bonaparte

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂, ♀; Río Bojabá, ♂; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂. Boyacá: Fátima, 2 ♂.

These specimens represent a short extension of range southward from Táchira and Apure, western Venezuela. There is some evidence of intergradation with *mehleri* but the birds of Arauca and Boyacá are clearly nearer *circe*.

Piaya minuta minuta (Vieillot)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, ♀. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, La Argentina, ♀.

Reported in the eastern lowlands northward only to Meta (Villavicencio).

Dromococcyx phasianellus rufigularis Lawrence

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂.

Previous Colombian records of this species have been limited to "Bogota," Meta, between Buenavista and Villavicencio, and Palmar, Río Casanare. Evidently the race is very rare and of spotty distribution although it occurs northward to southern Mexico.

Uropsalis lyra lyra (Bonaparte)

Boyacá: Río Cobugón, La Argentina, ♀.

Records for the eastern Andes have been limited to Cundinamarca ("Bogota" and Fómeque). The low altitude (2400 feet) is quite exceptional for this subtropical species.

Momotus momota microstephanus Sclater

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, 2 ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Río Bojabá, 2 ♂, ♀. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♂, ♀.

The range of this motmot extends to northwestern Venezuela (Barinas, Táchira), but it has not been reported in Colombia north of Meta. A related race (*osgoodi*) occurs in the Lake Maracaibo region of Zulia southward to Norte de Santander, but the birds listed show no evidence of intergradation.

Brachygalba goeringi Sclater and Salvin

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♀.

Previous Colombian records have been limited to the Casanare Valley, Department of Boyacá.

Galbula ruficauda ruficauda Cuvier

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Bojabá, 2 ♀.

There is but one previous Colombian record of this race east of the Andes (Llanos de Casanare). Average measurements of the Arauca series are considerably larger than those of birds from Zulia and the Catatumbo Valley (*brevirostris*), but some individuals are indistinguishable. Bill: 2 ♂, 47; 4 ♀, 45–50 (average 46.5). Wing: 2 ♂, 80; 4 ♀, 77–80 (average 79). Tail: 2 ♂, 102, 114 (average 108); 4 ♀, 100–107 (average 104).

Pteroglossus pluricinctus Gould

Arauca: Río Arauca, 3 ♂; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 3 ♂, ♀. Boyacá: Fátima, ♂.

This species has not been reported in Colombia north of Meta but it occurs in Táchira and Barinas, northwestern Venezuela.

Ramphastos vitellinus culminatus Gould

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 3 ♂; Río Bojabá, ♂.

***Ramphastos tucanus tucanus** Linnaeus

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, ♀?; Río Bojabá, ♀. Boyacá: Fátima, ♂.

Red-billed toucans (*tucanus*) occur in northwestern Venezuela (Táchira, Barinas, Apure) but are replaced in southern Venezuela

and southeastern Colombia (north to Meta) by a black-billed form (*cuvieri*), considered by some ornithologists to be a distinct species.

Picumnus squamulatus squamulatus Lafresnaye

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, ♀; Río Bojabá, ♂.

Known also from La Colorada, Boyacá, southward. The Santa Marta region, Zulia Valley, and adjacent parts of Venezuela south to Táchira and Apure are occupied by the paler-bellied form, *rohli*.

Piculus rubiginosus buenavistae (Chapman)

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, ♂.

Dryocopus lineatus lineatus × **nuperus**

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂; Río Bojabá, ♂; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀.

These specimens represent an intermediate population in which the large size of *lineatus* is combined with the conspicuously rusty under parts of *nuperus*. The throat markings are inconclusive, as the throat of one bird is very narrowly striped and that of another bird much nearer black than white. The third specimen is molting. Measurements, wing: males, 188, 198; female, 199.

Phloeocastes melanoleucos melanoleucos × **malherbii**

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂; Río Bojabá, ♂. Boyacá: El Porvenir, ♀; La Argentina, ♂.

As with the previous species these birds represent an intermediate population. Although near *melanoleucos* in color of under parts, the influence of *malherbii* is suggested in the darkening of the bills and the greater extent of red about the eyes in some of the males. The region is one in which the merging of these races might be expected.

***Dendrocicla fuliginosa barinensis** Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Arauca: Río Arauca, 3 ♂; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Bojabá, 5 ♂, ♀, 1 (?). Boyacá: Río Cobugón, La Argentina, 2 ♀; El Porvenir, ♀; La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, ♀.

This series agrees best with the description of *barinensis*. Some admixture with *phaeochroa* is evident in the dorsal plumage which, on the average, is not appreciably paler and more yellowish than in a series from Cerro Macarena, Meta.

***Dendrocincla homochroa meridionalis** Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀; Río Bojabá, ♂.

Reported only from northwestern Venezuela and the summit (450 meters) of Cerro Alto del Cedro on the Colombian border. The species is otherwise represented in South America only by *ruficeps* (Unguía, northern Chocó).

Glyphorhynchus spirurus sublestus Peters

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 1 (?). Boyacá: Fátima, ♂.

Previous Colombian records of *sublestus* have been limited to the region west of the Magdalena Valley. The race reappears on the eastern flank of the Andes in northwestern Venezuela, and is replaced to the northward by a separable population (*integratus*) nearest *albigularis* in appearance. Differences as to color of throat and intensity of brown in the specimens listed reflect in part the range of individual variation found in *sublestus*.

Xiphorhynchus obsoletus notatus (Eyton)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, 2 ♀; Río Bojabá, 3 ♂, 3 ♀. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, 2 ♂, ♀.

I find no significant differences between these specimens and an example of *notatus* from the Caura River, Venezuela. The race occurs in southern Táchira, but records have been lacking for adjacent parts of Colombia.

Xiphorhynchus guttatus demonstratus × **nanus**

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Bojabá, ♂.

The specimens listed above have characters of both *demonstratus* and *nanus* and are presumed to be intermediates. The true affinities of the Arauca population may lie with either, as *demonstratus* is known from Barinas, *nanus* from western Apure, and both are reported from Táchira at no great distance from the Arauca localities here represented.

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris venezuelensis (Chapman)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂; Río Bojabá, 2 ♂, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂.

Campylorhamphus pusillus pusillus (Sclater)

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, ♂, ♀.

The basic colors of these specimens differ considerably, the female being appreciably browner (less olivaceous) than the male, especially on the under parts. As this difference distinguishes *tachirensis* from *pusillus*, and as both types of plumage represented by Boyacá specimens are found in a series from Cauca, Nariño, and Ecuador (*pusillus*) I am inclined to question the validity of a separable race in the mountains of the Colombia-Venezuela frontier.

Synallaxis gularis gularis Lafresnaye

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, ♂ (immature).

Cranioleuca subcristata (Sclater)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, ♀.

Seldom reported in Colombia. Definitely known only from Norte de Santander (west of Cúcuta) and La Colorada in the foothills of the Casanare Valley.

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii meridae Hartert and Goodson

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, ♂, ♀.

Both specimens agree with birds from northwestern Venezuela in having the feathers of the chest only slightly fringed with black.

Automolus rufipileatus consobrinus (Sclater)

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, ♀; Río Bojabá, 3 ♂, 1 (?). Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Fátima, ♂.

Hitherto known in Colombia only from the lowlands of Meta southward.

Taraba major granadensis (Cabanis)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, 2 ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂; Río Bojabá, ♂, ♀. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♀.

Thamnophilus punctatus subcinereus (Todd)

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Río Bojabá, 3 ♂, 6 ♀.

The Arauca population is large-billed, as in typical *subcinereus*, but in color of plumage there is an approach to the nominate race, which occurs a short distance to the northward in Barinas and Apure, Venezuela.

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus frater Sclater and Salvin

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♂. Boyacá: Fátima, ♀.

Also reported from Buenavista (Meta) and "Bogota."

Cercomacra tyrannina vicina Todd

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, 2 ♀; Río Bojabá, 5 ♂, 4 ♀.
Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♂.

Previous Colombian records have been limited to the type locality (Palamar, Boyacá).

Cercomacra nigricans nigricans Sclater

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂.

Colombian records east of the Andes have been limited to Meta.

Percnostola leucostigma subplumbea (Sclater and Salvin)

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, ♀. Boyacá: Fátima, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

These specimens represent a northward extension of range from Cundinamarca.

Myrmeciza immaculata immaculata (Lafresnaye)

Boyacá: Río Cobugón, La Argentina, ♂.

Not previously reported in Colombia on the eastern slope of the eastern Andes but present in the states of Zulia and Lara, northwestern Venezuela.

Formicarius analis saturatus Ridgway

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, ♀; Río Bojabá, 2 ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, 3 ♀.

Colombian records east of the Andes have been limited to the Catatumbo lowlands of Norte de Santander. A distinct race (*connectens*) lacking cinnamon on the sides of the throat occupies the eastern lowlands north at least to Meta.

Pithys albifrons peruviana Taczanowski

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀; Río Bojabá, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Previously unknown north of the Casanare region (Palmar).

Grallaria guatimalensis carmelitae Todd

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀.

Arauca specimens represent a significant southward extension of range from the Santa Marta region and the Andes of Mérida.

****Laniisoma elegans venezuelensis*** Phelps and Gilliard

Boyacá: Fátima, ♂, ♀.

This race has been known solely from the unique type (♂) collected at Santa Bárbara, State of Barinas, Venezuela. The Boyacá male differs from the type in several minor respects and may yet prove to represent an undescribed form. For the present, however, the Colombian and Venezuelan populations are best considered one, as the conspicuously smaller bill and more boldly barred sides and crissum of the former as now known may well be only an indication of immaturity. A single minute cinnamon spot on each wing (greater coverts) of the Boyacá male is almost certainly a holdover from the juvenile plumage, but the black crown and nape are immaculate, showing none of the subobsolete brownish tippings evident in the type, which in all other respects appears to be the more mature bird.

Female *venezuelensis* closely resembles *buckleyi* of Ecuador as portrayed by Sclater and Salvin (1880, pl. 16). Compared with the specimen from Archidona (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 55346) the Boyacá bird is slightly smaller, appreciably brighter yellow below, the feathers of the throat much more sparsely black-tipped, the post-nasal areas greenish (not gray), and the crown and nape clearer greenish olive, like the back. As the wing coverts of the Archidona specimen retain a few cinnamon feathers of the juvenile plumage it is not known to what extent the differences listed can be attributed to immaturity. Male: wing, 94; tail, 55; culmen from base, 16; culmen from nostril, 10. Female: wing, 95; tail, 56; culmen from base, 19; culmen from nostril, 13.

Pipreola reifferii reifferii (Boissonneau)

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

De Schauensee (1951, p. 761) lists but one previous Colombian record east of the eastern Andes (Choachí, Cundinamarca). Also known from western Táchira, Venezuela.

Pachyramphus versicolor versicolor (Hartlaub)

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, ♂.

Pachyramphus albogriseus albogriseus Sclater

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, immature ♂.

Long presumed to occupy the eastern Andes but hitherto reported only from "Bogota."

Tityra cayana candida de Schauensee

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀. Boyacá: Fátima, ♂.

These birds represent a northward extension of range from the Casanare region.

Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys (Selby)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, ♀.

Machaeropterus regulus striolatus (Bonaparte)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 3 ♂. Boyacá: El Porvenir, 2 ♂; Fátima, ♂.

Not previously reported in the region between Meta and the Andean foothills of Barinas, northwestern Venezuela. The western slope of the eastern Andes is occupied by a separable population (*antioquiae*).

Corapipo leucorrhoea leucorrhoea (Sclater)

Arauca: Río Cobugón, La Argentina, ♂.

An extension of range in Colombia from the west slope of the eastern Andes.

Schiffornis turdinus stenorhynchus (Sclater and Salvin)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, 4 ♀. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, 2 ♀; Fátima, ♀.

Empidonax euleri lawrencei Allen

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂; Río Bojabá, ♀.

De Schauensee lists but one previous Colombian record (Morelia, Caquetá).

Terenotriccus erythrurus fulvicularis (Salvin and Godman)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂; Río Bojabá, ♀. Boyacá: Fátima, 2 ♂.

These specimens agree best with a series from Central America and the Pacific slope (Nariño) of Colombia. A closely related race, *signatus*, occupies the eastern lowlands north at least to Meta.

Hirundinea ferruginea sclateri Reinhardt

Boyacá: Río Cobugón, La Argentina, ♂, ♀.

Onychorhynchus mexicanus fraterculus Bangs

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♂, 2 ♀. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♀.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus flavus (Chapman)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, ♀; Río Bojabá, ♂; Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂. Boyacá: Fátima, ♂, ♀.

Previous Colombian records have been limited to the Santa Marta and Villavicencio (Meta) regions.

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum nigriceps Sclater

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀.

Todirostrum sylvia superciliare Lawrence

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♂.

Myiopagis gaimardii bogotensis (Berlepsch)

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♀. Boyacá: Fátima, ♂; Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♂.

The presence of this race in the eastern Andes has been assumed on the basis of specimens in "Bogota" collections.

Pipromorpha oleaginea chloronota (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, 2 ♂; Fátima, 6 ♂, ♀.

Cyanocorax violaceus violaceus DuBus

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, 2 ♀; Río Bojabá, ♂, ♀.
 Boyacá: Fátima, ♀.

Also known from "Bogota" and the lowlands of Meta southward.

Thryothorus leucotis bogotensis (Hellmayr)

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Henicorhina leucophrys tamae Zimmer and Phelps

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, ♂, ♀,
 2 (?).

Donacobius atricapillus atricapillus (Linnaeus)

Arauca: Río Bojabá, 2 ♂; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀. Boyacá:
 Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♂, 2 ♀.

This series includes both pale-backed and dark-backed individuals, the latter agreeing in all respects with *nigrodorsalis* of the Ucayali Valley, Peru. As the two types of plumage are about equally represented in the large series from eastern Colombia, British Guiana, Brazil, and southeastern Peru (Madre de Dios) now before me it is evident that *nigrodorsalis* and *atricapillus* are inseparable.

Turdus albicollis berlepschi Todd

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, 2 ♀; Río Bojabá, ♂. Boyacá: Fátima, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Río Cobugón, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

In color of upper parts the birds listed above agree with a series from Meta, the northernmost region from which *berlepschi* has been reported. Although there is no clear evidence of intermixture with *minusculus*, an olive-backed northern race that has been reported from several localities on the eastern flank of the Andes in Boyacá, the present series averages slightly smaller (wing, 102; extremes, 100-106) than birds from Cerro Macarena (wing, 104; extremes, 98-110).

Turdus nudigenis nudigenis Lafresnaye

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♀. Boyacá:
 Río Cobugón, ♀.

Turdus fumigatus orenocensis Zimmer and Phelps

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂.
 Boyacá: Río Cobugón, ♂, 2 ♀.

Colombian records, long credited to *hauxwelli*, have been limited to the Orinoco region (Maipures).

Turdus ignobilis ignobilis* × *debilis

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♀, 1 (?).
Boyacá: Fátima, ♀.

In color and markings of the throat these birds approach the nominate race, but in size they agree with the smaller form of the eastern lowlands. Wing: 104–112 (average, 108). Tail: 80–85 (average, 83).

***Turdus fulviventris* Sclater**

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, ♀.

***Catharus dryas maculatus* (Sclater)**

Boyacá: Fátima, ♂.

***Ramphocaenus melanurus trinitatis* Lesson**

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♂.
Reported from several localities in the lowlands of Meta.

***Smaragdolanus pulchellus eximius* (Baird)**

Boyacá: Fátima, ♂, ♀; Río Cobugón, La Argentina, ♀.

Very rare, but found by Carriker in Bolivar, Antioquia, and Santander; also known from "Bogota" and extreme northwestern Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá).

***Diglossa caerulescens saturata* (Todd)**

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♂. Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, 3 ♂, 3 ♀.

All races of this widespread Andean species normally inhabit higher mountains. The Arauca specimen, from altitude of only 800 feet, apparently is the first record from the Tropical Zone.

***Chlorophanes spiza caerulescens* Cassin**

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂; Río Bojabá, ♂. Boyacá: Fátima, ♂, ♀; Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, 3 ♂.

These specimens represent a considerable northward extension of range from Meta. There is no evidence of intergradation with

the clearly distinct race *subtropicalis* of the western slope of the eastern Andes and northwestern Venezuela south to Táchira.

Cyanerpes caeruleus microrhynchus (Berlepsch)

Boyacá: Fátima, 6 ♂, 7 ♀; Río Cobugón, La Argentina, 3 ♂.

Dacnis cayana cayana (Linnaeus)

Boyacá: Río Cobugón, La Argentina, ♂, ♀.

Coereba flaveola luteola (Cabanis)

Boyacá: Fátima, ♀; Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♂. Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, 1 (?); Río Arauca, ♂.

As all three Arauca specimens are in worn or subadult plumage their identification is provisional. A satisfactory series from this area may prove to represent *columbiana*.

Dendroica striata (Forster)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, April 13, 27.

Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis Sharpe

Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♀.

Known in Colombia only from the Santa Marta Mountains and the upper Tropical and Subtropical zones of the Andes.

Icterus auricapillus Cassin

Arauca: Río Cobugón, ♀.

Archiplanus solitarius (Vieillot)

Arauca: Río Arauca, 3 ♂, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, ♀.

This series represents a northward extension of range from Meta. The species is also known from extreme western Venezuela, in the states of Táchira, Barinas, and Apure.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 2 ♂, April 27.

Tanagra xanthogaster exsul (Berlepsch)

Boyacá: Río Cobugón, 3 ♂; Fátima, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, 2 ♂, ♀.

This series represents a significant extension of range southward from the northern extremity of the Sierra de Perijá (Colombia) and the coastal mountains (principally) of central-north Venezuela. The presence of this race in Boyacá is remarkable as *brevisrostris* occurs in eastern Colombia north to the Llanos de Casanare at no great distance from the southernmost localities represented by *exsul*.

Tanagra lanirostris crassirostris (Sclater)

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♀.

Not previously reported in Colombia east of the Andes but present in adjacent parts of northwestern Venezuela (Barinas, Táchira, etc.). There is no evidence of intergradation with *melanura*, which occupies the eastern lowlands northward at least to Palmar, Río Casanare.

Tangara gyrola toddi Bangs and Penard

Boyacá: Fátima, ♂; Río Cobugón, La Argentina, ♀.

Tangara nigroviridis nigroviridis (Lafresnaye)

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, 7 ♂, ♀, 1 juv.

Anisognathus lacrymosus tamae (Phelps and Gilliard)

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, 3 ♂.

These birds agree in all respects with four specimens from Páramo de Tamá, Táchira (Venezuela). As *tamae* has been reported in Colombia only from Páramo de Fontibón, Norte de Santander, the Boyacá series documents a considerable southward extension of range.

Thraupis virens cana (Swainson)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀, 1 (?); Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂, ♀.

Except for Norte de Santander, previous Colombian records of this tanager have been limited to regions west of the eastern Andes.

Thraupis cyanocephala auricrissa (Sclater)

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

***Ramphocelus carbo venezuelensis** Lafresnaye

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂; Río Bojabá, ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 6 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?). Boyacá: Río Cobugón, 3 ♂, ♀; Fátima, ♀.

Birds from Arauca and Boyacá are similar and are indistinguishable from the small series of *venezuelensis* available for comparison. The race *unicolor* of the eastern lowlands north to the Casanare region is doubtfully separable, but it is recognized by de Schauensee.

Lanio fulvus peruvianus Carriker

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂. Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, 6 ♂; La Argentina, ♀.

Previous Colombian records have been limited to "Bogota," and the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo. The distinction between *peruvianus* and the nominate race of southern Venezuela and the Guianas shows best in females, *peruvianus* having decidedly browner under parts. Individual males cannot always be separated with certainty but the racial characters are evident in series.

Tachyphonus luctuosus luctuosus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny

Arauca: Río Arauca, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, 6 ♂, 4 ♀; Río Bojabá, 2 ♂, ♀. Boyacá: Fátima, ♀; Río Cobugón, 2 ♂, ♀.

Eucometis penicillata cristata (Du Bus)

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♂, ♀; Río Bojabá, 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

With the exception of "Bogota" specimens *cristata* has not been found in Colombia east of the Andes. The Arauca population links those of Colombia and northwestern Venezuela (Táchira, Barinas), but evidently the race has no contact with *penicillata*.

***Hemithraupis guira nigrigula** (Boddaert)

Boyacá: Río Cobugón, El Porvenir, ♂.

A southward extension of range from northwestern Venezuela (Táchira, Barinas). A related race (*guirina*) occurs in the Magdalena and Cauca valleys but the single Boyacá bird agrees best with a series from northern Venezuela and British Guiana in size, yellow (not sienna) coloring of the superciliaries, and greater extent of yellow on the sides of the neck. Measurements: wing, 67; tail, 53; exposed culmen, 11.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus eminens Zimmer

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, 3 ♂, 2 ♀. Arauca: Río Bojabá, ♀.

Arauca and Boyacá birds are identical and probably represent an intermediate population, nearest *eminens* but having affinities with *venezuelanus* of Mérida, Táchira, and Barinas (Venezuela), as suggested by the slight indication of buff on the throats of several specimens. In heaviness of throat-spotting three birds approach *nigriceps*, but each of the males has white post-ocular spots as in *venezuelanus* and *eminens*.

Saltator coerulescens brewsteri Bangs and Penard

Arauca: Río Arauca, ♀.

Reported in Colombia only from the eastern slope of the eastern Andes in Norte de Santander but common in Venezuela southward and eastward to the Meta and Orinoco rivers. A closely similar race (*azarae*) occurs in eastern Colombia north at least to the Department of Meta.

Oryzoborus angolensis torridus (Scopoli)

Arauca: Río Cobaría, La Ceiba, ♂. Boyacá: Río Cubugón, La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, ♂.

Previous Colombian records have been limited to the eastern lowlands from Meta southward.

Atlapetes schistaceus tamae Cory

Boyacá: La Primavera, east side of the eastern Andes, 6 ♂.

Also known from Santander (La Pica) and Norte de Santander.

Myospiza aurifrons apurensis Phelps and Gilliard

Arauca: Río Arauca, 2 ♂; Río Bojabá, ♀. Boyacá: Río Cubugón, El Porvenir, ♀.

Earlier records have been limited to Norte de Santander and adjacent parts of Venezuela.

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